

LIVE NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

BUILDING OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING SEASON.

While a Number of Large Buildings Are to Be Erected the Carpenters Will Suffer from the Fact That the High Price of Building Material Will Prevent the Erection of Many Small Structures—Make-up of the D. L. & W. Board for Today—Other Notes.

While there will be a very large number of large buildings erected in this city the coming spring and summer a number of the architects are not very sanguine, to say the least, regarding the building outlook outside of these large structures.

The large buildings to be erected, namely, the Young Men's Christian association, Colliery Engineer printing plant, Anthracite brewery, new armory, Grand Army of the Republic memorial hall, tin plate plant, new silk mill and others, will undoubtedly make the season a very busy one for the carpenters and other tradesmen who will not be especially benefited by these operations, and this is the carpenters' view.

Architect Harvey Blackwood, in speaking about the situation, said yesterday that the price of erecting an ordinary dwelling had advanced nearly 50 per cent, over what it would have cost to erect one last year. There has been a general advance in all classes of material.

Hemlock has jumped from \$11 to \$13 a thousand within the past few months. Steel has gone up just 100 per cent, and building hardware has also advanced 50 per cent, and the price of other materials in proportion.

The present unsettled relations existing between the carpenters and their employers is also looked upon by a number of architects as operating against a boom for a smaller class of buildings.

The fact is pointed out that if building materials were as cheap as they were last year the coming season would prove a bonanza for the small contractor, as it is expected that the time and attention of the larger ones will be taken up with the construction of the big buildings to be erected.

A Flourishing Industry.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Collins-Hale Manufacturing company was held at the office of Edward Gunter, Coal Exchange building, yesterday, pursuant to resolution of the board of directors, to take action on the approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the capital stock of the company from \$40,000 to \$75,000.

All the stockholders were present or represented and the vote on increasing the capital was carried with a dissenting voice. The new capital is to be expended partly in enlarging the factory and buying new machinery, and the remainder for working capital and for paying a \$10,000 mortgage. The factory is in South Wilkes-Barre and the demand for its unsheltered goods is rapidly being extended.

The following were re-elected directors: John Kaschenbach, C. E. Spoerl, A. L. Collins, C. E. Hale, Edward Gunter, C. E. Stigmar, A. A. Sterling, M. R. Schuch, the latter a merchant, is president, and Mr. Spoerl is secretary. The industry was established in Scranton, but moved to Wilkes-Barre, a year or two ago. It has been singularly successful.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

Brakeman's Joke Was Costly.

A brakeman employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad attempted a joke on the smallpox subject; as the train drew into Morristown on Thursday he stuck his head through the door and shouted: "Morristown—sixteen cases of smallpox; don't get off!"

The secretary of the state board of health was on the train on his way to Morristown, and the brakeman's remark was reported to the local board of health. Superintendent DePuy was asked to make an investigation and the result was that the factious brakeman was discharged.—Stroudsburg Times.

The D. L. & W. Board.

Following is the make-up of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western board for today:

Thursday, March 8, 1900.

WILD CATS, SOUTH.

- 1 a. m.—J. Carmody.
2 a. m.—H. Ludlow.
3 a. m.—T. Nauman.
4 a. m.—O. Handolph.



THE WAY IT BEGINS

Just a chance meeting in the rain and so many things to talk about. That means the hacking, lingering cough, and the doctor looks serious and talks of pine woods or mountain air.

That is the time when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proves its value. It has cured hundreds of cases of "weak lungs," obstinate, lingering cough, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and other forms of disease, which if neglected or unskillfully treated lead to consumption.

"About eight years ago I had a dreadful cough and hoarseness," writes Mrs. Ida F. Edwards, Sterling, Sanpete Co., Utah. "I tried several kinds of medicine, but without any effect; at last I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, of which I have taken four bottles, and my cough is entirely cured."

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



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Because it's for one thing only. Doing one thing well brings success.

Doan's Kidney Pills do one thing only.

They're for sick kidneys.

Here is Scranton evidence to prove it:

Mr. J. G. Stephens, of 304 Green Ridge avenue, says: "At times I had so much pain in my back and loins that it was almost impossible to walk. At nights sometimes I rolled from one side of my bed to the other all night long trying to find a comfortable position. In the morning when I attempted to get up a sharp piercing pain caught me in the small of my back so severe that I had to cry out. I doctored from time to time but always without obtaining relief. Doan's Kidney Pills had cured some of my friends so I got a box at Matthews Bros' drug store. A few doses gave relief. I continued the treatment and they made me feel like a different person. After a very hard day's work if I feel any symptoms of a lame back a dose of Doan's Kidney Pills quickly removes them."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's and take no substitute.

5 a. m.—G. T. Staples, with A. J. McDonnell's men.

6 a. m.—E. McAlister, with G. Hill's men.

7 a. m.—J. DeWitt, with J. J. DeWitt's men.

8 a. m.—E. Van Vleet.

9 a. m.—C. Van Vleet.

10 a. m.—A. G. Hammit, with James Gaspar's men.

11 a. m.—H. Blasing, with F. E. Secor's men.

12 a. m.—B. Bennett.

13 a. m.—J. Moser, with C. Bartholo.

14 a. m.—O. Case, with H. T. Fellows' men.

15 a. m.—J. E. Masters.

16 a. m.—C. Townsend.

17 a. m.—P. D. Secor.

18 a. m.—J. Burkhardt.

19 a. m.—P. Cavanaugh, with S. Finnelly's men.

4.15 p. m.—J. Hennigan, with Mann's men.

5 p. m.—M. Carmody, with John Gahagan's men.

SUMMITS.

7 a. m.—North—G. Frounfelker.

8.30 a. m.—South—Melane, with Warwick's men.

1 p. m.—South—H. Bush.

PULLER.

10 a. m.—J. L. Beavers.

PUSHERS.

8 a. m.—South—Houser.

11.20 a. m.—South—Moran.

7 p. m.—South—Murphy.

10 p. m.—South—C. Cawley.

PASSENGER ENGINE.

6.30 p. m.—Magovern.

WILD CATS NORTH.

9 a. m.—2 engines—J. O'Hara.

4 p. m.—2 engines—R. Castner.

This and That.

The Maine Central Railroad company is having four engines built at the Schenectady Locomotive works at Schenectady, N. Y.

The Lehigh Valley, it is currently reported, has placed an order for twenty mogul engines with the Baldwin company, and will use them on the mountains between Packerton and Coxton.

Regular examinations of firemen are being held on the Delaware and Hudson with a view toward making progress. The opening of the new Honedale branch has created a demand for engineers.

The Rogers Locomotive company of Paterson, N. J., has an order from the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway company for the erection of three freight and one passenger locomotives; also contract from the International and Great Northern Railroad company for three ten wheel locomotives.

OLD ROMAN STREETS.

As a Rule They Were Narrow and None Too Cleanly. From the London Architect.

The extreme height and overhanging stories of the Roman buildings were a source of danger to the citizens in more ways than one. There were many important thoroughfares in Rome that were always in the shade; only at high noon did a streak of sunlight find its way between the buildings to the pavement. The streets were thus always damp, for, although Rome was seived and there was a penalty against throwing slops into the streets, the city was none too cleanly, and there were frequent humorous allusions, among the poets and writers of odds and ends, to the misfortunes sustained by pedestrians, who while passing along the street, were deluged by buckets of slops carelessly thrown from upper windows. Pliny mentions a wedding which ended in a riot on account of the leading participants being thus besprinkled with filth—not of design, but through the carelessness of a housewife.

There was another danger hardly less serious. Queer as it may seem to us in these days of gas and electricity, the streets of a city which certainly contained 2,000,000, and may have had 4,000,000 of population, were at night in the darkness of Egypt. Such a state of things presented singular facilities for the operations of footpads and highwaymen, and the frequency with which their operations were attended by murder is shown by the numerous epitaphs that have been discovered intimating that he whose ashes lay beneath was killed by robbers. Every householder, every tenant in a tenement house, had to look after his own security, and accordingly the doors of residences at dark were barred, every window was secured by a strong iron lattice, and in tenement houses the street doors were fastened, and a common fund, raised by the tenants, was provided to secure the services of a watchman to look after the building.

In the tenement structures which had a respectable class of tenants the watchman went his rounds through the building at regular intervals, but in the better class of houses there were generally two or more watchmen, and the one at the front door was chained so that he at least would give proper attention to business through the night. Little heed seemed to have been paid by the Roman builders to the edict of Augustus, and from all accounts the houses in the tenement districts rose higher and higher, for in the next forty or fifty years half a dozen edicts were promulgated on the subject,

which would not have been the case had the first been obeyed. Nero did more for Rome than any monarch before or after his day. Nero has probably been the most abused individual of ancient times, and his wanton cruelty, the barbarity with which he persecuted not only the Christians, but all his opponents, political or religious, his nameless vices, the murders of his relatives, chargeable to his account—all have combined to render him an object of detestation to succeeding ages. But, probably on the principle of "giving the devil his due," Professor Lanciani has shown that the merit of remodeling Rome was due to this monster in human form. If Lanciani is to be believed, the great conflagration which destroyed Rome, A. D. 64 was the work of Nero's agents, and if the latest researches are to be credited, the work was done with such effectiveness that of the fourteen wards three were completely burned, seven were almost totally destroyed and four were damaged.

However this may have been, it is certain that as soon as the ruins had grown cold the entire working population of the city was given employment in clearing off the debris, transporting it to the Tiber and erecting new structures. The Imperial architects went to work and reconstructed the entire plan of the city. Without paying the slightest regard to previous lines, new structures were laid out as nearly straight as the nature of the ground would permit. Public squares, breathing spots, were located at convenient places in the tenement district and a law was promulgated that no residence house should be higher than twice the width of the street. This seems to be the first reference among the Roman building laws to any proportion between the height of the house and the street. The changes proposed by Nero, had they all been carried out, would have made Rome a city which for comfort, convenience and safety was unequalled in ancient times, and not easily surpassed by modern cities. Every tenement house or residence building was to be isolated from its neighbors; wooden ceilings in the two or three lower stories were prohibited, the ceilings rested on stone or brick arches, wood being permitted only in the upper stories. Every householder was ordered to erect a wooden portico in front of his building that passersby might have shelter from sun and rain, while the width of the streets and the location of the buildings furnished a reasonable guarantee against future extensive disasters by fire.

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Hemmed Huck Towels, of extra weight, pure flax, size 18x36; special price, each 12 1/2c
Half Bleached German Linen Napkins, 20 inches square, of good weight, dozen \$1.40
Full Bleached Scotch Linen Napkins, 22 inches square, a splendid value at, dozen \$1-75
62-inch Extra Heavy Brown Table Damask, in fine designs yd 50c
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